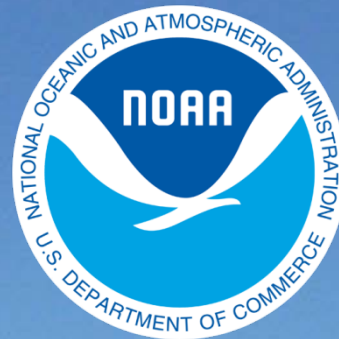


BookletChart™

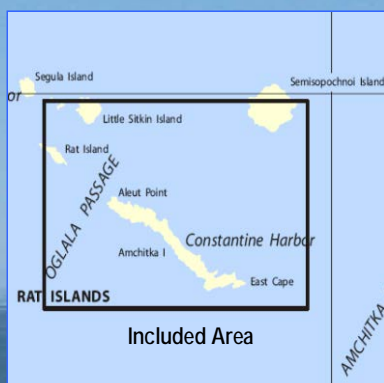
Amchitka Island and Approaches

NOAA Chart 16450

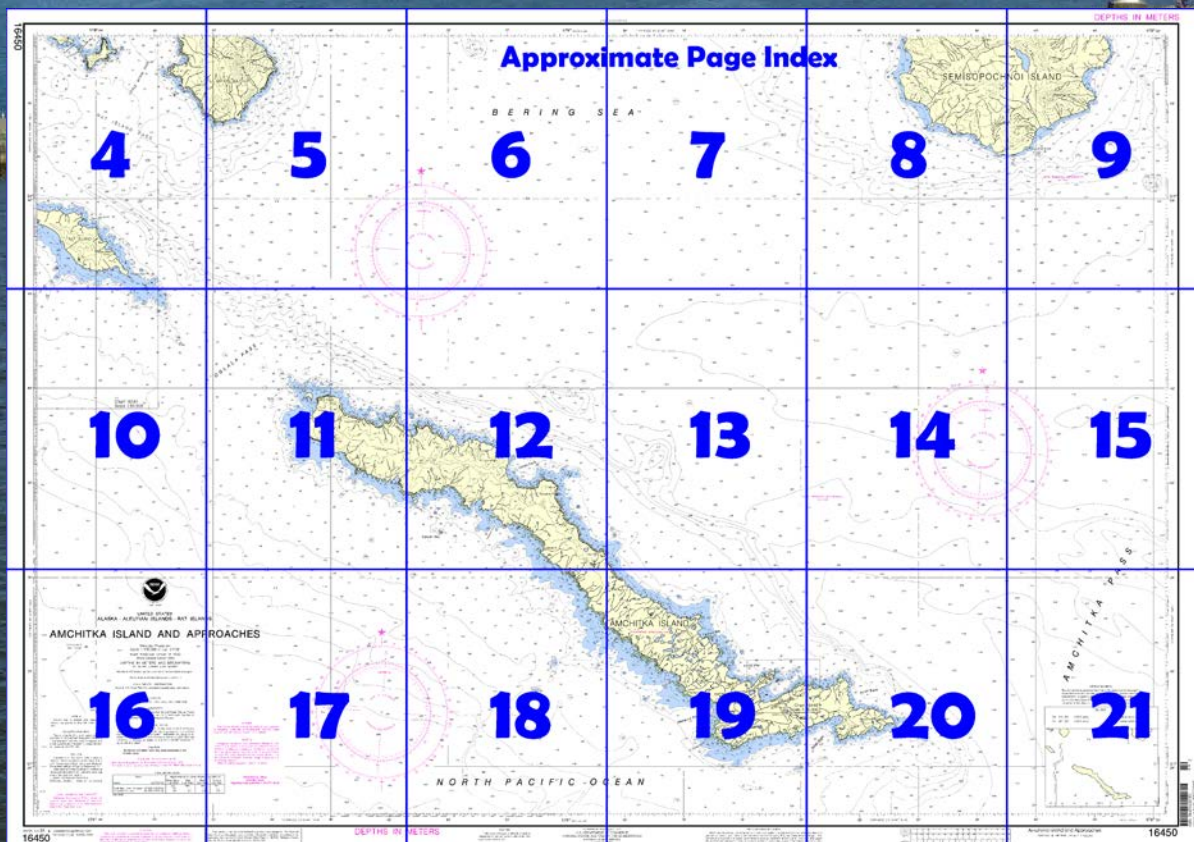


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

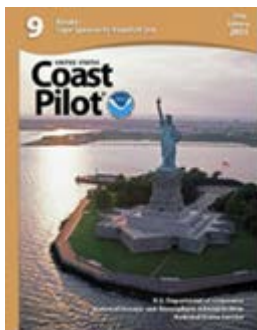
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/coastpilot_w.php?book=9.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Aleutian Islands, extending in a 900-mile arc from Unimak Island to Attu Island, are a westward continuation of the Alaska Peninsula and form the southern limit of the Bering Sea. The most important groups of islands in the chain are Fox Islands, Islands of the Four Mountains, Andreanof Islands, Rat Islands, and Near Islands.

Anchorage.—Most of the larger islands in the Aleutians provide some sheltered anchorages as mentioned in the text for the

individual places. The better known harbors are: Akutan Harbor on Akutan Island, Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island, Nazan Bay on Atka Island, Kuluk Bay on Adak Island, Constantine Harbor on Amchitka Island, Kiska Harbor on Kiska Island, and Massacre Bay on Attu Island.

Amchitka Island, 27 miles SW of Semisopochnoi Island, has a NW-SE length of 34 miles and a greatest width of 4.5 miles. The SE part is very low, the highest point being 351 feet. The NW section is hilly and much higher, with peaks rising to 1,200 feet. The high land levels out toward the middle of the island to a low, rolling tundra and flat tableland. Many lakes and ponds are on the S half and a portion of the N half of the island. Most of the coast is fringed with reefs and extensive kelp beds. The shores are generally steep with many off-lying covered rocks, especially on the N shore and the E part of the S shore. Vessels should stay outside the 50-fathom curve, up to 4 miles off the N shore and 7 miles off the S shore, unless proceeding to anchorage. Weak tidal currents have been observed along the S side of the island. In 1986, Amchitka Island and the nearby surrounding waters were closed to the public. The island is a military reservation. (See **50 CFR 36.39**; not carried in this Coast Pilot.)

Local magnetic disturbance.—Differences of as much as 5° from the normal variation have been observed on Amchitka Island.

South Bight, 3 miles W of **East Cape**, is an excellent emergency anchorage on the S coast of Amchitka Island, offering shelter during N weather.

East Cape and **Column Rocks** are Steller sea lion rookery sites. There is a 3-mile vessel exclusionary zone around these rookeries which encompass the entire cape including South Bight and surround column Rocks. (See **50 CFR 223.202**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Constantine Harbor, on the N side of Amchitka Island 6 miles W of East Cape, provides a fair anchorage. Because there are no prominent features on the island, caution is necessary to avoid mistaking other indentations for Constantine Harbor.

The S side of Constantine Harbor entrance is foul for 0.5 mile offshore. On the N side a reef, covered less than 2 fathoms in places and marked by heavy kelp, extends almost 1.5 miles E of **Kirilof Point**. The head of the harbor is a sand beach; other shores are rocky bluffs.

Kirilof Bay, on the N side of Amchitka Island 8.5 miles W of East Cape, is suitable only for small boats. Breakers have been reported to run across the entire entrance to the bay.

Oglala Pass, between Amchitka Island and Rat Island, is almost 10 miles wide; depths of 21 to over 30 fathoms can be carried through the middle of the pass. The current is somewhat rotary, turning clockwise. A 4-knot current has been measured in the middle of the pass; greater velocities may be experienced. Currents exceeding 7 knots have been encountered 1.5 miles NW of Amchitka Island. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions for Oglala Pass.) During moderately heavy S weather, heavy tide rips extend across the pass at maximum ebb and attain heights of 30 to 40 feet under storm conditions. The pass should not be attempted by small vessels during S weather when the current is ebbing strongly.

Little Sitkin Island, 32.5 miles W of Semisopochnoi Island, has a N-S length of 5.5 miles and an E-W width of the same distance. The interior is extremely rugged and mountainous; only the lower slopes are grass covered. There are two prominent peaks, one 3,897 feet high in the NE part, and the other 1,960 feet high in the S part. Numerous streams are on the island but no lakes or ponds. The coast is generally bold, rocky, and precipitous, with a fringe of kelp 200 to 400 yards wide. A bank with a least depth of 10 fathoms extends about 1 mile off the N shore. No dangers are more than 600 yards from the beach. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions.)

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center **24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Juneau	Commander	
	17th CG District	(907) 463-2000
	Juneau, Alaska	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

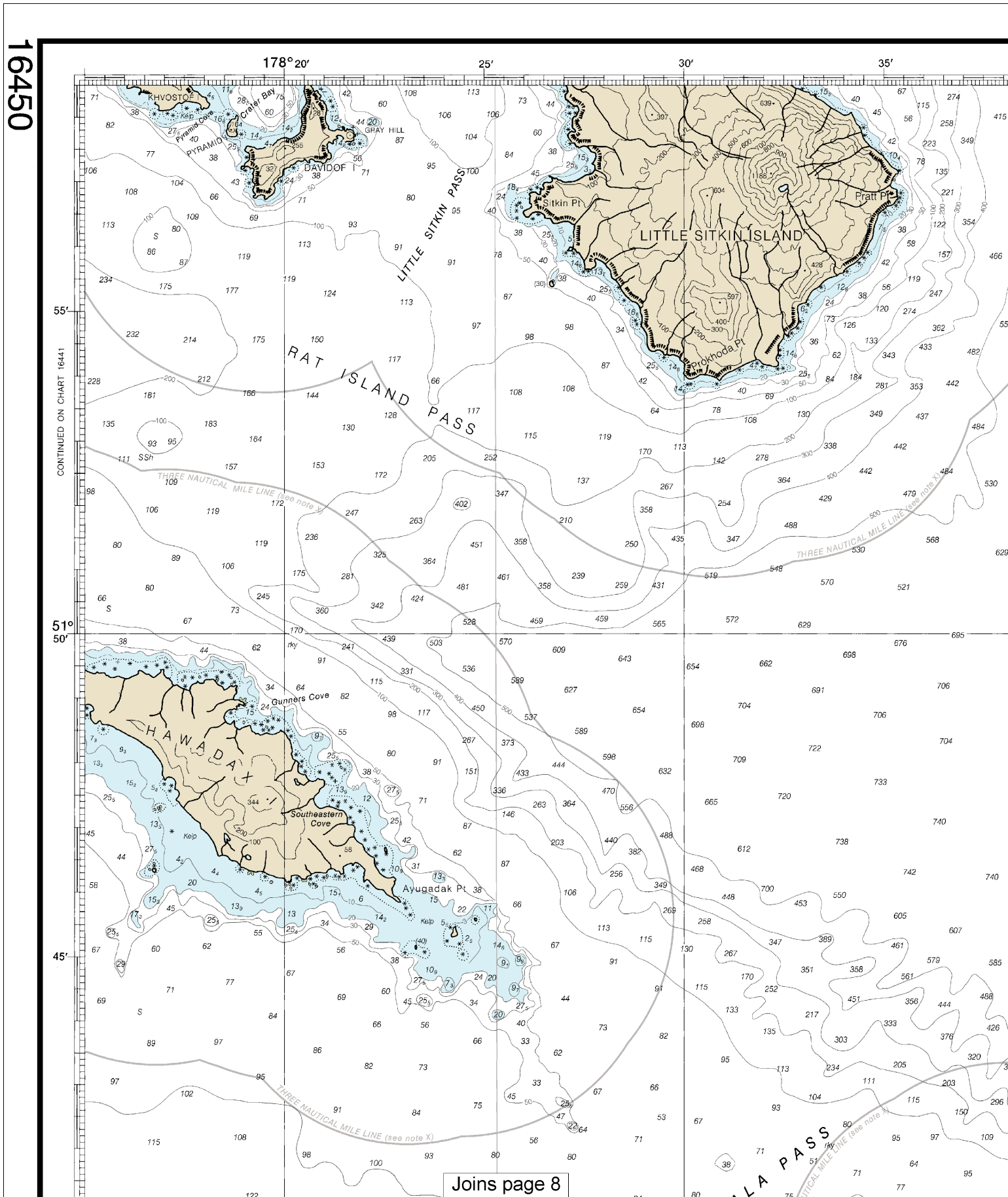
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

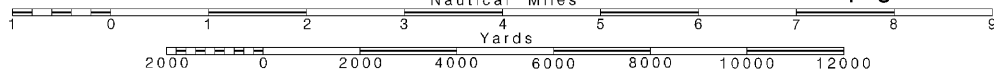


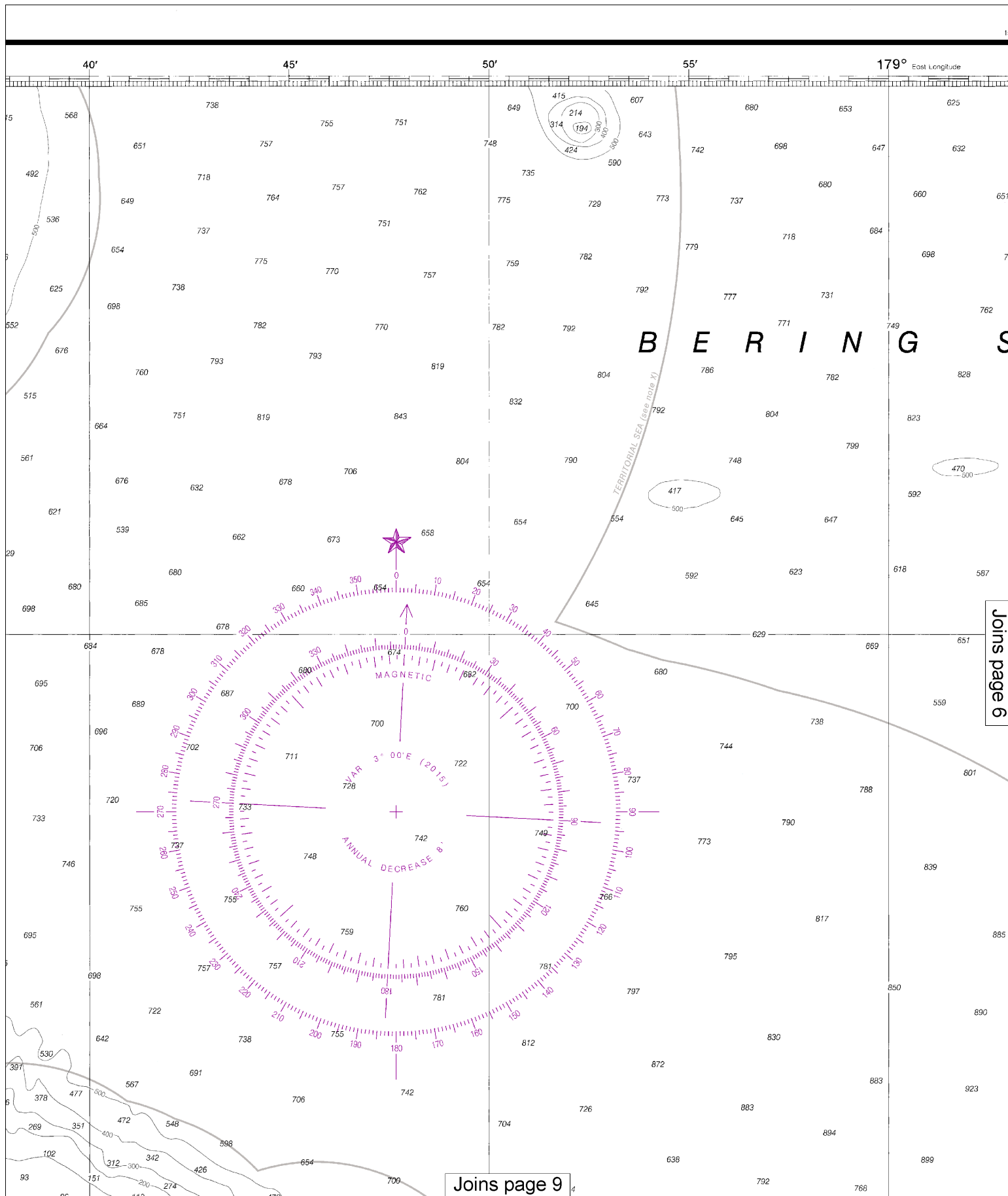
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:142857. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

05'

CONTINUED ON CHART 16440

10'

15'

20th

25'

S E A

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

128
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE
130

0 TERRITORIAL

Joins page 10

Joins page 5

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

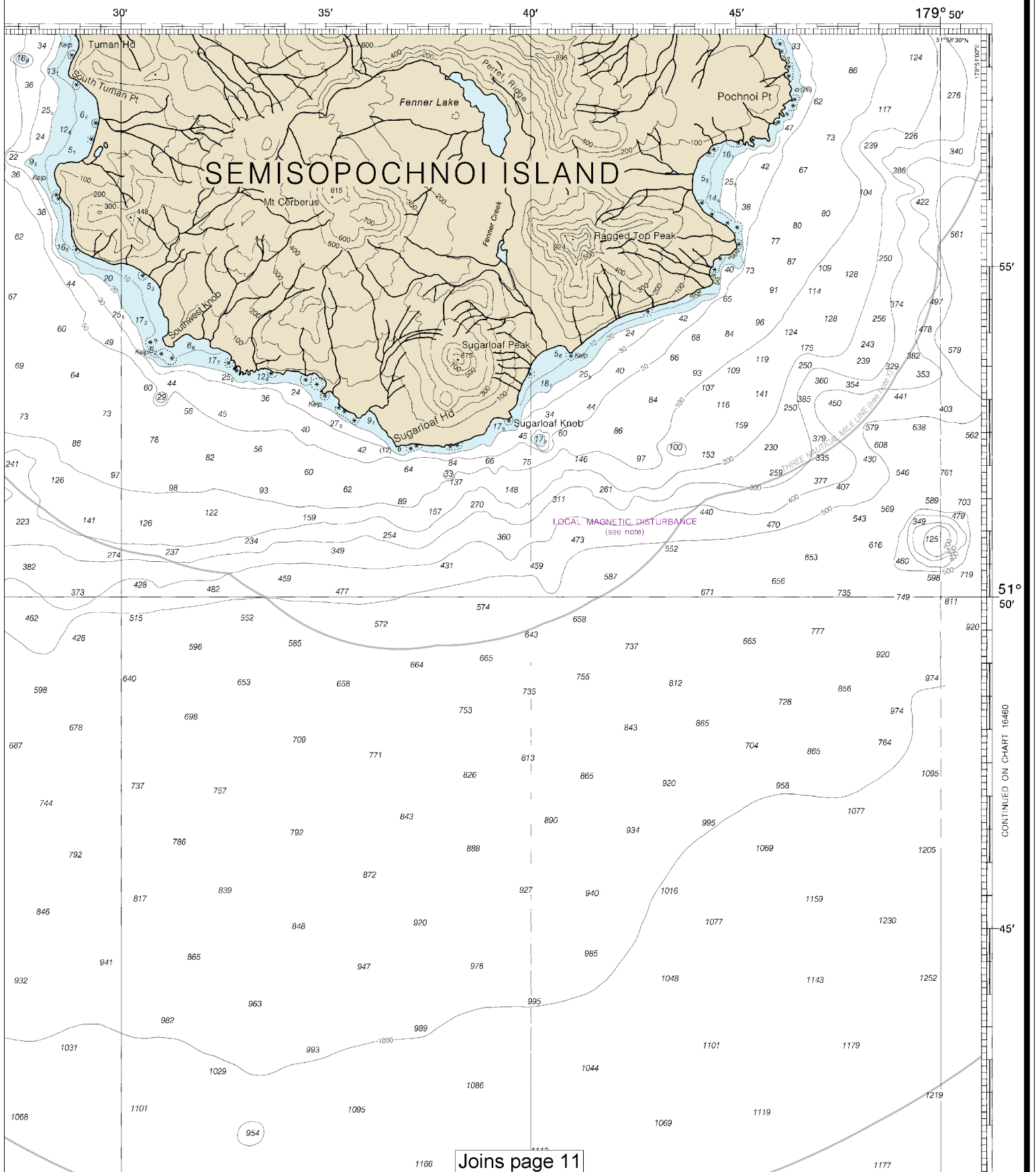
See Note on page 5.

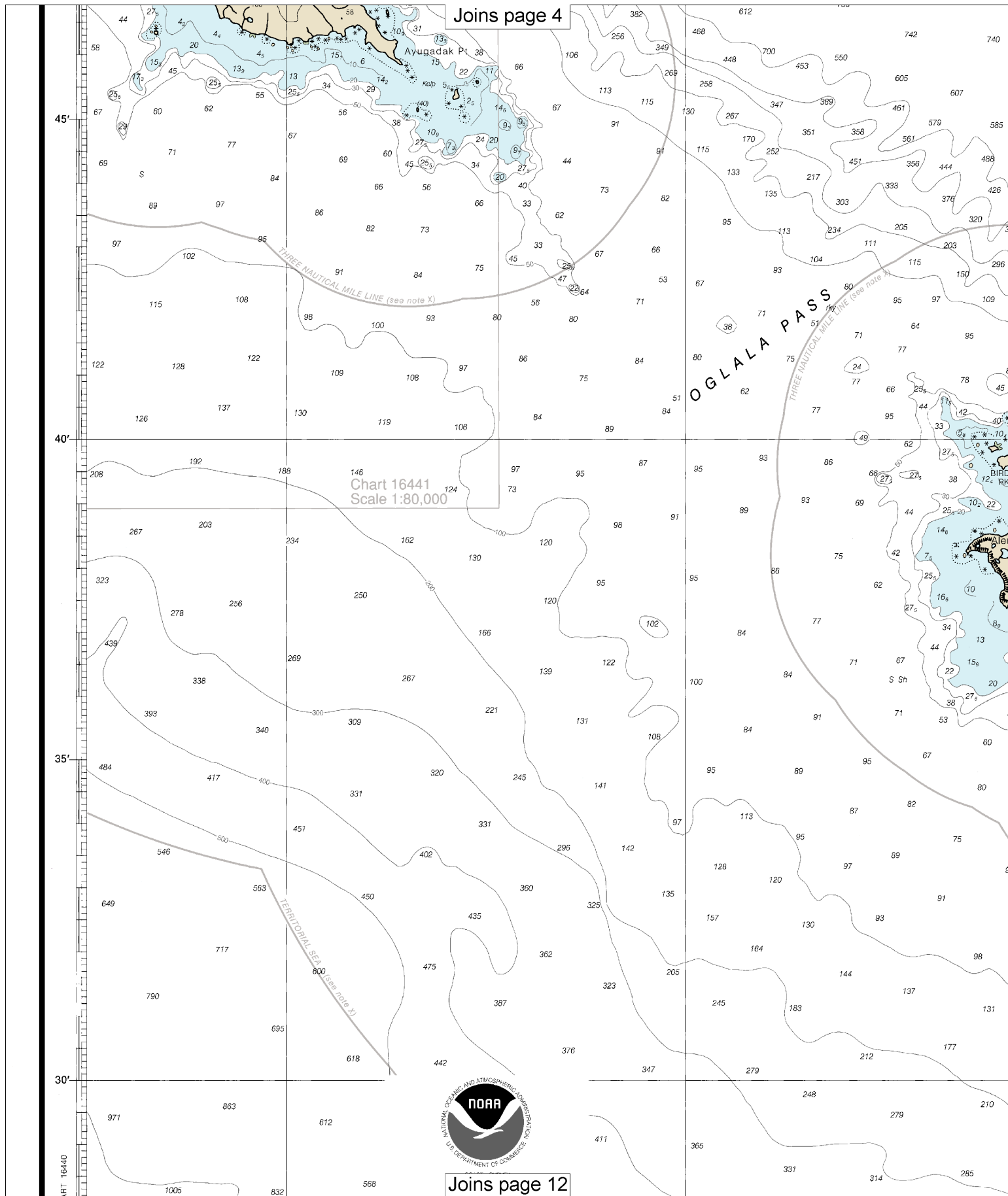
Nautical Miles

4
Yards:

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

6





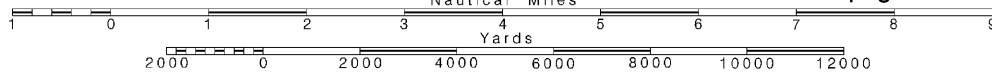
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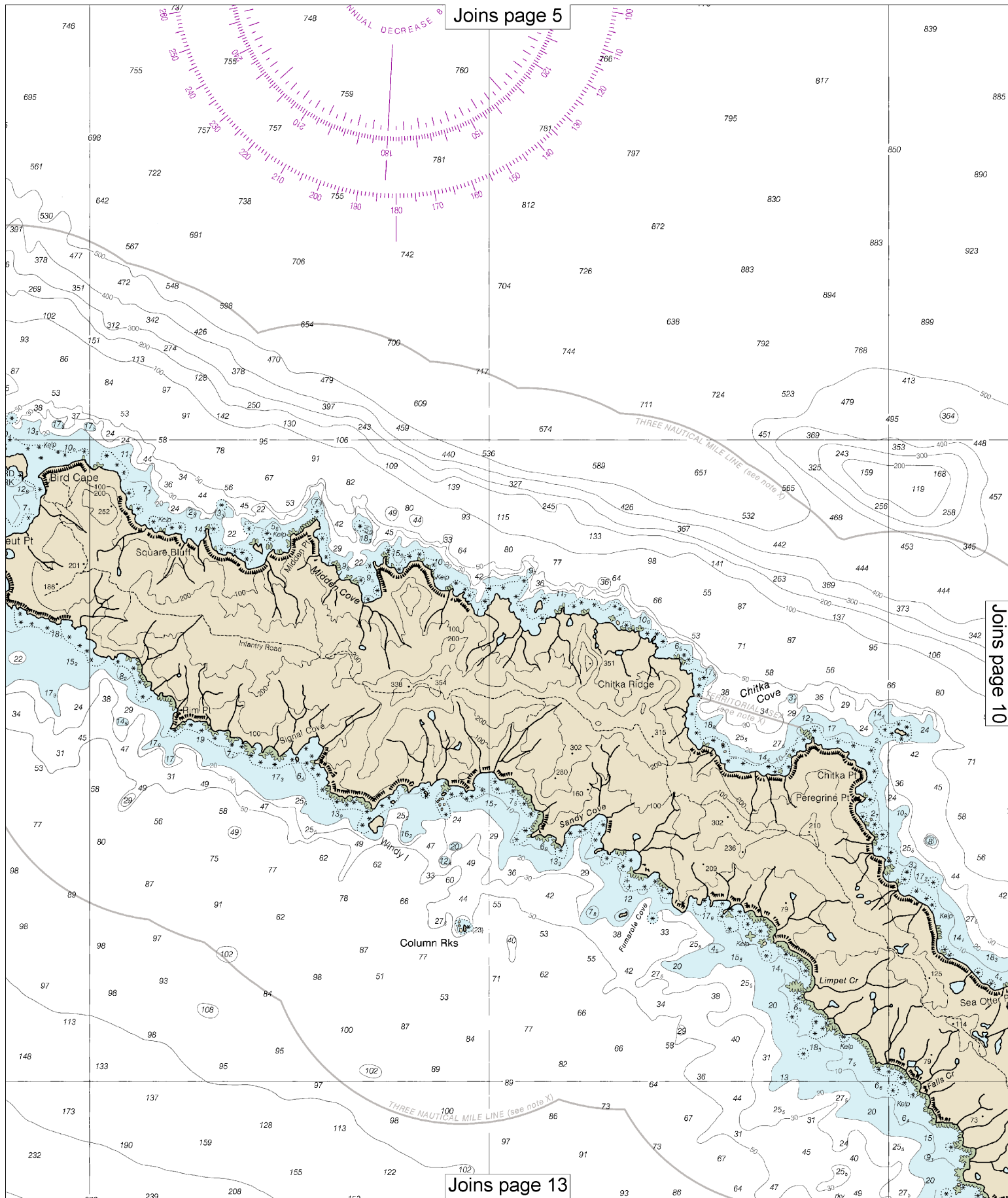
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

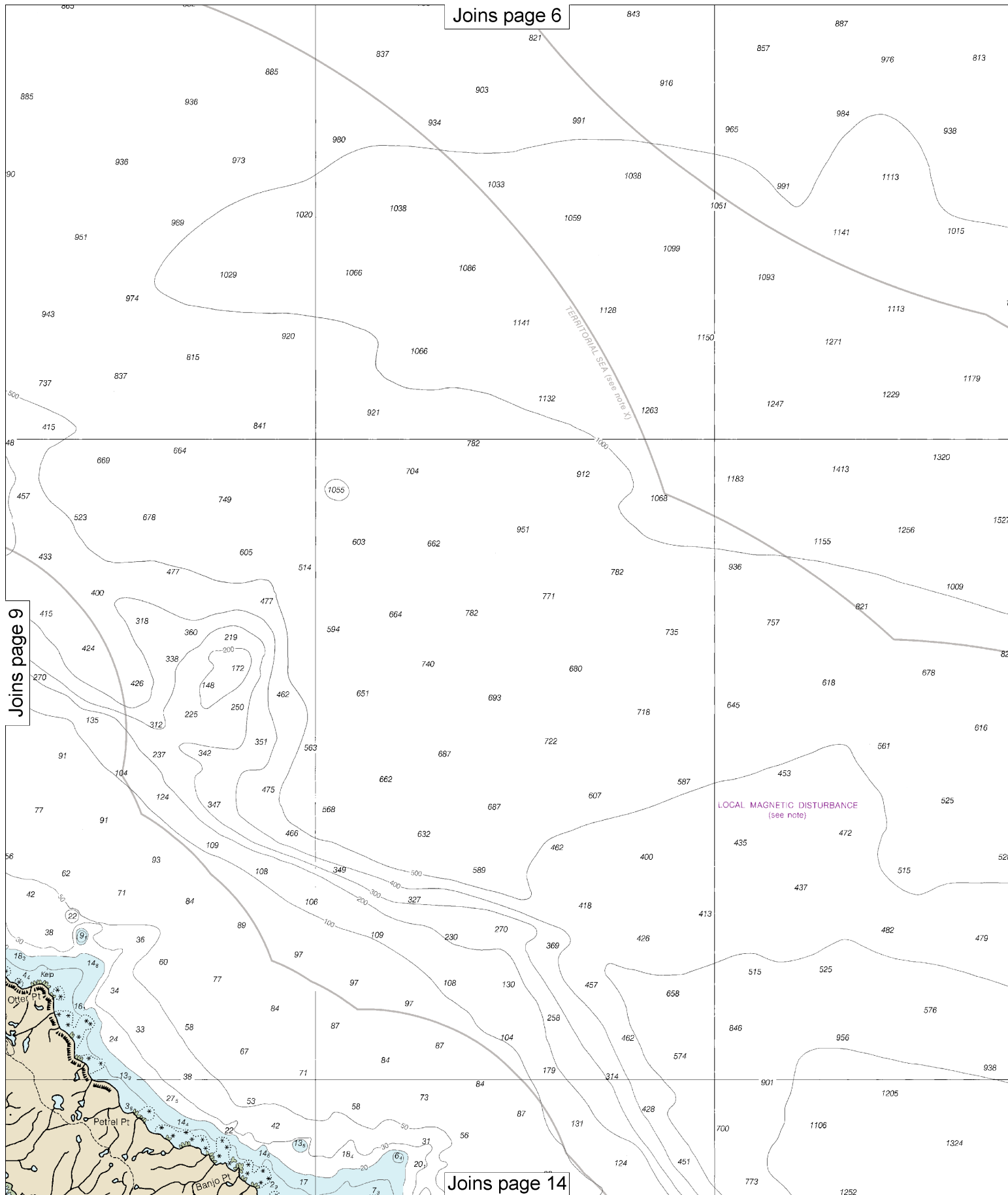
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SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.







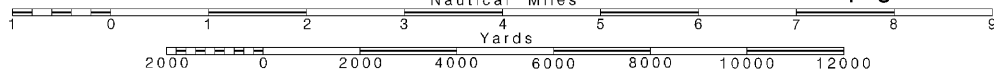
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

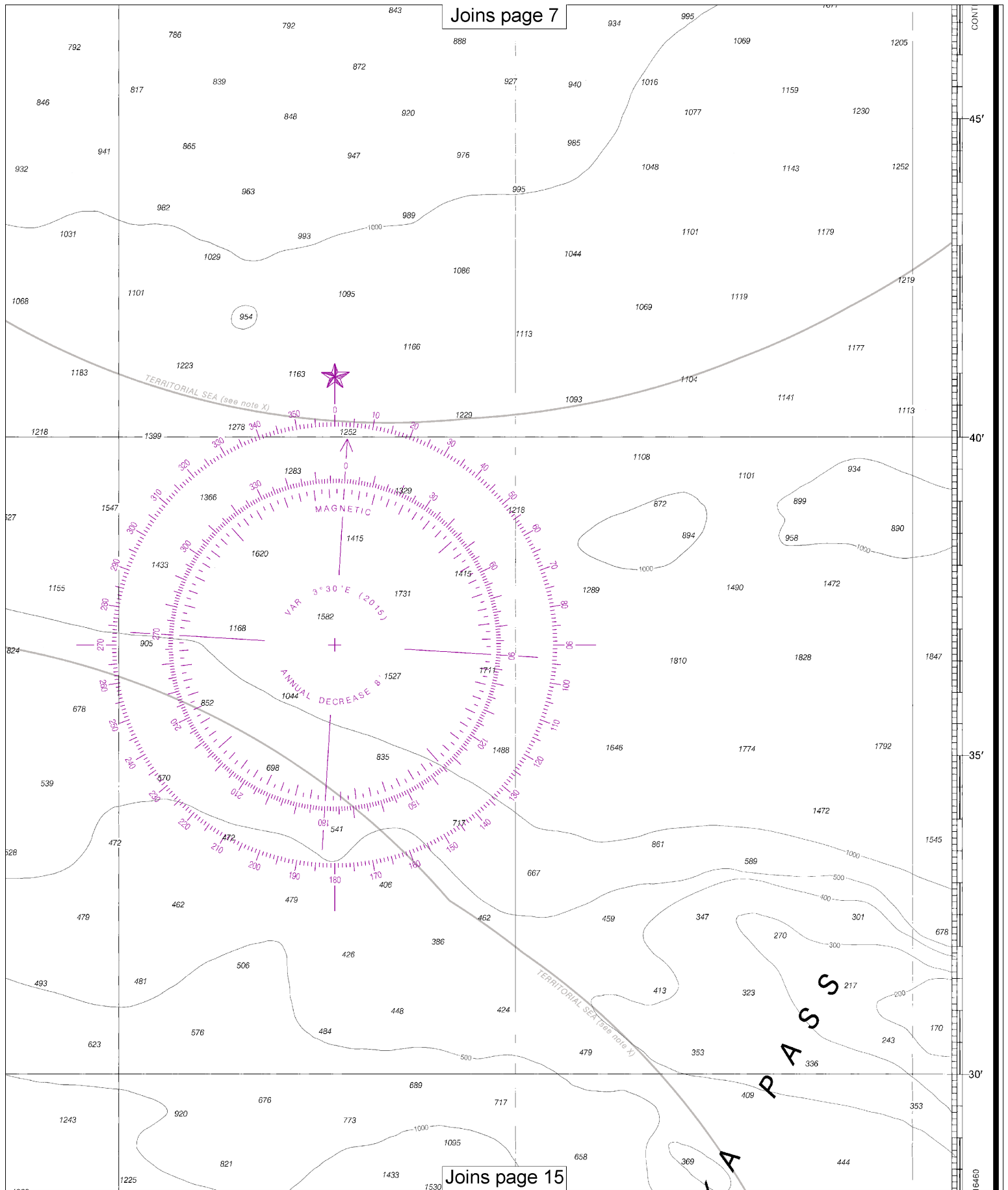
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



Joins page 15



UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS - RAT ISLANDS

AMCHITKA ISLAND AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 51°38'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters and decimeters above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.600" southward and 9.967" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Numerous uncharted rocks may exist shoreward of the 10 meter curve.

COLREGS, 80-1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PI ACF (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet
Consignation Harbor	(51°25'N/179°17'E)	2.8	2.4	0.9

Dashes (-) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Feb 2015)

PROHIBITED AREA

Amchitka Island
Regulations are published in 50 CFR 36.39

EXPLOSIVES
(see note B)

AREA TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA)

The entire area of this chart falls within an Area to be Avoided. All ships 400 gross tonnage and upwards solely in transit should avoid the Area. This Area is IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.331); to be implemented at 0000 UTC, JAN 1, 2016.

NOTE B

Sunken ship is loaded with explosives. Vessels are warned to stay well clear of the area.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 5° from the normal variation have been observed on Amchitka Island and as much as 7° on Semisopochnoi Island near Sugarloaf Head.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

1155

16450

3rd Ed., Apr. 2015. Last Correction: 12/10/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/sail/contact>

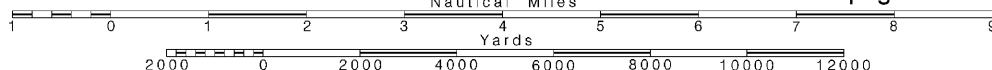
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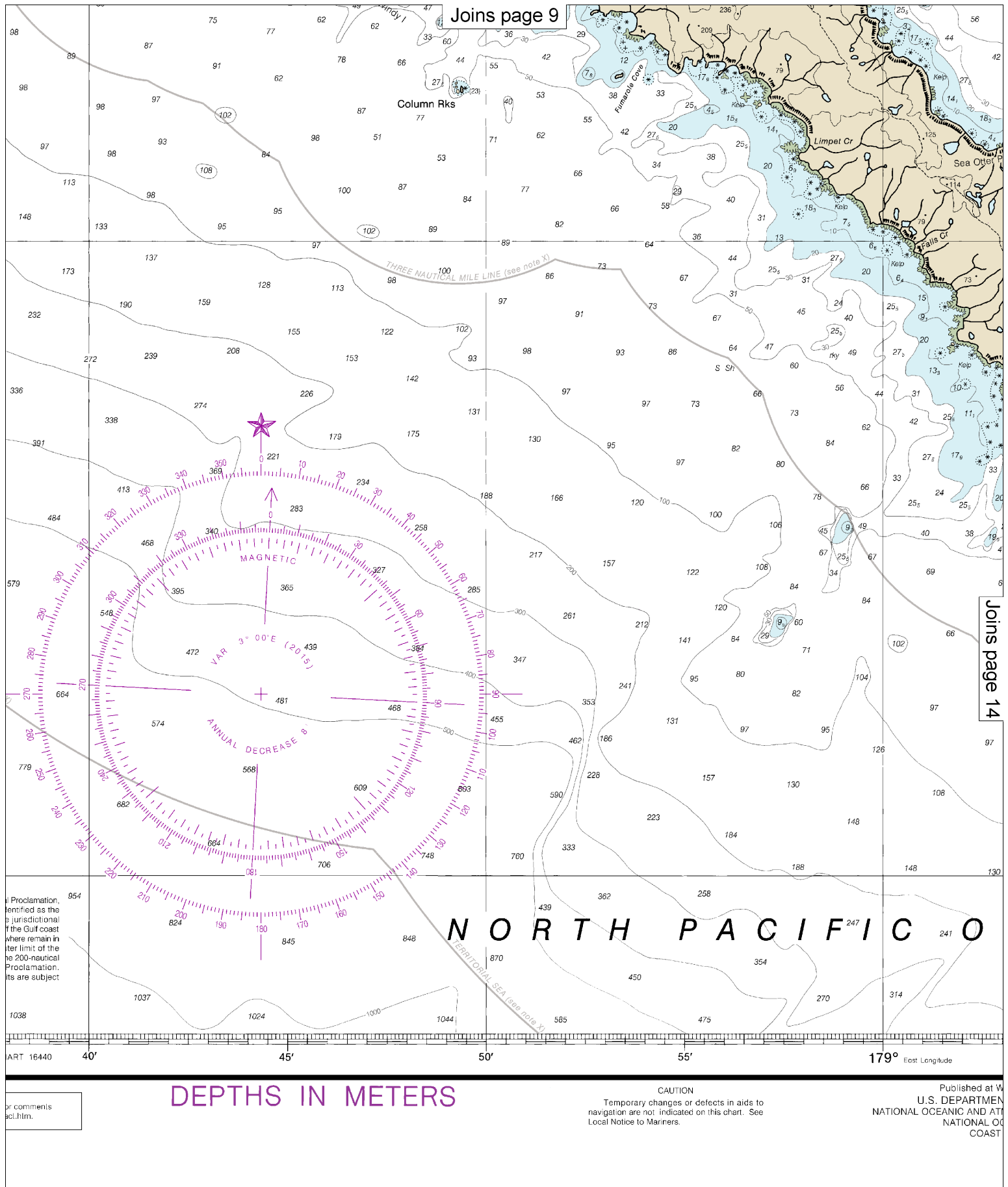
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 9

Joins page 14

Proclamation, identified as the jurisdictional limit of the Gulf coast where remain in its limit of the 200-nautical Proclamation. Its are subject

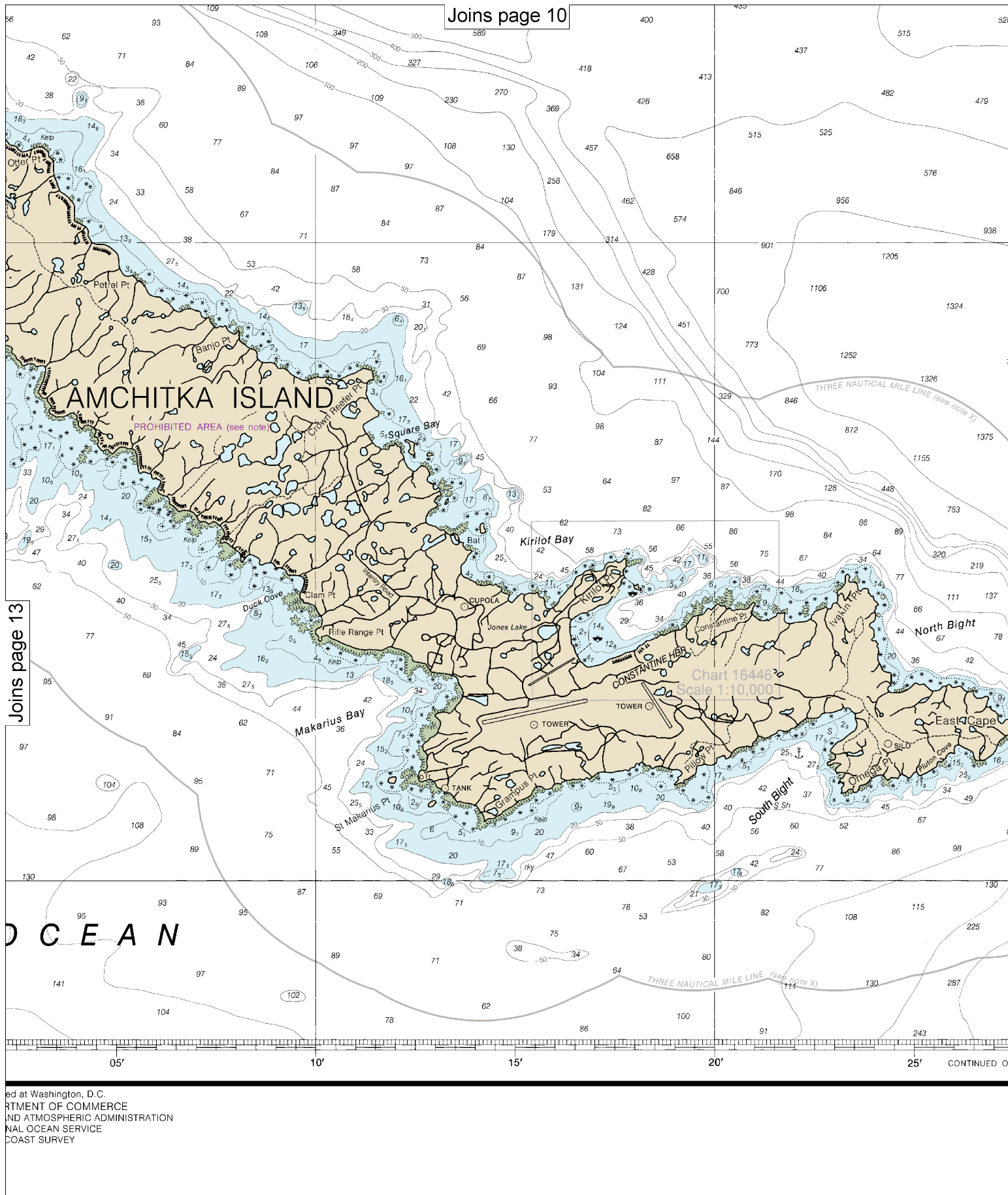
NORTH PACIFIC

DEPTHS IN METERS

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Published at W
U.S. DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC
COAST

or comments
ac.htm.



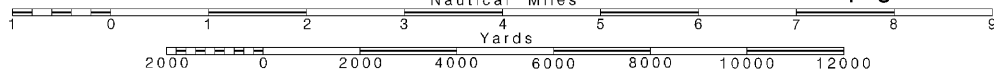
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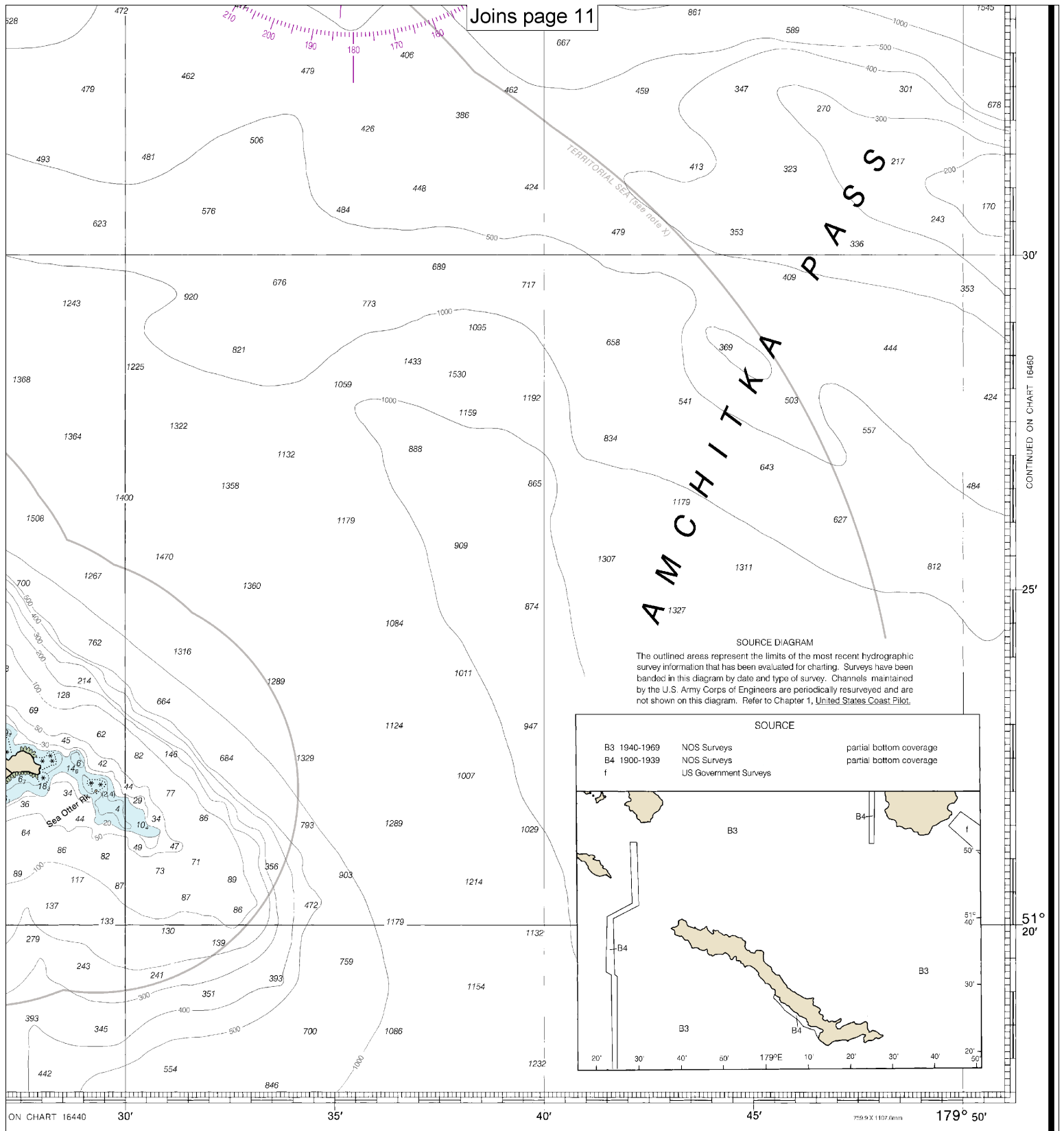
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Amchitka Island and Approaches
DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:100,000

16450



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.